

FROM THE CHAIR:

Peter Whalley, Loyola University Chicago

Obviously my first and most pleasant job as incoming Chair is to thank all those who have kept the section running so efficiently so far. In particular I want to thank outgoing Chair, Karin Knorr, and outgoing council members Tia Denora and Jen Croissant. Karin has done a wonderful job, especially as it was done from across the Ocean. For those occasions when we want to lament increasing globalization it is nice to see some of the benefits operating close to home. Jen will continue on the Council as Newsletter Co-Editor and I particular want to thank her for the work she has done with Franz Foltz to get the Newsletter up and running. I really do think the Newsletter is the heart of the section, and something that makes membership worthwhile even for those who may not otherwise participate actively in section business. I also want to thank Kelly Moore, Mary Frank Fox, Josephine Beoku-Betts, and Judy Perrolle for organizing such a successful series of sessions at Toronto. As anyone who has organized sessions at a professional meetings knows it is a lot of work, but without it there would be no meetings.

My other, equally pleasant task is to congratulate welcome our Chair-Elect, Tom Gieryn, and the two new Council members, Steven Epstein and Ed Hackett. Tom I know has already been active in putting together an exciting program for next year's meeting in San Francisco, which you can read more about elsewhere in the newsletter. Thanks to a last minute recruitment drive we will be having three regular sessions next year, in addition to the round tables and the reciprocal one organized with Sex and Gender section. A large thanks for that must go to the efforts of Anne Figert. Anne is nominally our Secretary Treasurer, but as anyone who attended the business meeting knows she is also a cheerleader, booster, and consummate sales person! Without her energy, enthusiasm and persuasiveness I doubt would have made it. Thanks Anne. And thanks too to all those of you who made the effort to recruit colleagues and students for the section.

Our membership has been hovering around four hundred for the last few years leading to perpetual last minute scrambles to reach the mark necessary for three all sessions. I think we can do better. But to do so we

(Continued on page 2)

ASA 1997 BUSINESS MEETING REPORT

**Anne Figert, Loyola University, Chicago.
Section Secretary/Treasurer.**

President Karin Knorr opened the meeting and asked for committee reports.

I. SKAT Assets, membership, and elections:

Secretary/Treasurer Anne Figert reporting: Assets as of 6/30/97 \$1,429.67. Costs accrued during the year include sending the newsletter and holding the reception for members at the Annual Meetings. In the next year, a new accounting system will be initiated. The membership discussed whether or not we could save money by producing our own newsletter or continuing with the ASA system. It was agreed that we should continue with the existing system for at least one more year. Membership as of 7/15/97 380 members. Membership continues to ebb and flow throughout the year. However, we are ahead of last year's count at this time. We dropped one session this year because we did not reach 400 members last year. If we want three sessions at the 1998 meetings, we must break the 400count by 10/1/97. [NOTE: We did accomplish this goal and will return to having three sessions in 1998]. Karin Knorr thanked outgoing Council members Tia Denora and Jen Croissant. Jen Croissant will continue to serve on Council as the Newsletter Co-Editor. Anne Figert then personally thanked Karin Knorr for her years of service as President and for the very collegial relationship that they had established. Figert then announced the following Election Results: Tom Gieryn was elected as president-elect. Steven Epstein and Ed Hackett were elected to the SKAT council.

(Continued on page 2)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

From the Chair.....	1
1997 ASA Business Meeting Report	1
1998 Call for Nominations	3
1998 Program Call for Papers	4
SKAT Council and Committee Information	4
Book Notes	5
Calls for Papers/Conference Announcements	6
Employment Announcements	7

("From the chair..." from page 1)

have to reach out beyond a base constituency of those interested in science and technology studies rather narrowly defined. As someone who came to SKAT via an interest in technical work and issues of class, skill and gender, I am still surprised by the casual way issues of expertise and technology are often treated by sociologists who have not been exposed to recent work in our section. We need to sell the section to our colleagues not just as place where the sociology of science and technology get done but where issues of expertise, skill, knowledge, technology, are subject to serious critical sociological inquiry rather than glossed over as they often are. Two other sections immediately spring to mind as sites to make contacts with Organizations, Occupations, and Work, and Medical Sociology, but there are obviously many others. Tell your colleagues and students who think the work they are doing is primarily located in those and other fields, of the work being done in SKAT. Get them to join! Also remind students that our Hacker-Mullins student paper award has a broad mandate.

On a related theme, I am also surprised by the intellectual isolation sometimes shown by those who, seeing themselves as primarily in science and technology studies, often seem to want to re-discover issues which, at the least, have been the subject of inquiry in other fields of sociology for a long time. This isn't the place for an essay on those issues, but it does remind me of the advantages of disciplinary affiliation in a time when multi-disciplinarity is also the rage. There is no doubt of the advantages of multi-disciplinary work--even sociologists can't know everything! And this is especially true when people in different disciplines come together to focus on issues of social importance. But allowing the problem to define the research endeavor also has its disadvantages. It, too, can provide its own set of blinkers: of treating the subject under study as unique, for example; or, especially for social research, of allowing access and the definition of the problem to be overly controlled by others with their own agendas to plough. Attending SKAT sessions alongside others at the ASA reminds me both of the distinctive contribution SKAT members make to the field of sociology but also of the contribution sociology can make to the field of science and technology studies. Multi-disciplinarity, it seems to me, is at its best when it is genuinely that: work done by people from multiple disciplines.

In any event, I like SKAT! And I think we need to share its virtues with others. If you have any suggestions for things SKAT can do to make it a more interesting, exciting, useful, or fun section to belong to, at or between meetings, please let me know. I can be reached at Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Loyola University Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626. Tel: 773-508-3453. Fax: 773-508-7099. E-mail: pwhalle@liuc.edu.

(Business Meeting Report, from page 1)

II. The SKAT Awards. Committee members (chaired by Steve Hilgartner and composed of Elaine Draper and Lisa Jean Moore) then announced the winners of the SKAT awards.

The winner of the 1997 Robert K. Merton Award is Steven Epstein for his book *Impure Science: AIDS, Activism, and the Politics of Knowledge* (1996 -- University of California Press). The announcement stated:

Epstein presents a comprehensive case study that sheds light on an interesting theoretical question: how does science simultaneously yet constructed by scientists and relevant outside groups? This well-written book contributes to our understanding of expertise, activism, and the development of scientific agendas. Epstein's empirical research is impressive and his topic is of theoretical and practical importance.

The committee also noted that the runners-up for the Merton Award were: Sheila Jasanoff for her book *Science at the Bar* and Steven Shapin for *A Social History of Truth*.

The Hacker-Mullins Graduate Student Award was given to Pablo Boczkowski for his paper "The mutual shaping of users and technologies in and through computer-mediated communication: artifacts of nationhood in the Argentine mailing list." The award announcement stated that:

Boczkowski's paper, 'The mutual shaping of users and technologies in and through computer-mediated communication: artifacts of nationhood in the Argentine mailing list,' contributes to our understanding of the construction and reconstruction of national identity in the global networks of cyberspace.

Karin Knorr thanked the Awards Committee for their hard work. Karin Knorr announced that SKAT Council has decided to give a cash prize of \$200 for the student paper winner to begin with the 1998 winner. Karin then asked Lowell Hargens to talk about a new award that is being developed for outstanding scholarly contribution.

(Continued on page 3)

(Business Meeting, from page 2)

III. New SKAT Award. Past Chair Lowell Hargens reported that the Ad Hoc Committee (Hargens, Susan Cozzens, Henry Etzkowitz) appointed last year by SKAT Council had decided that there was merit to creating a new award for scholarly contribution to the field of science, knowledge and technology studies in sociology. On the advice of the SKAT Council, the requirements are that the person be a member of the American Sociological Association. No name for the award has been decided as of yet and the procedures for selection are being worked out.

IV. Program Issues for 1998 Meetings. Tom Gieryn will be in charge of the 1998 SKAT program in his new position as president-elect. In addition to the already agreed upon session co-sponsored section with Sex/Gender, Gieryn proposed a session to be co-sponsored with the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction. Adele Clarke and Monica Casper agreed to work on this session. Ideas for other sessions were discussed and Gieryn asked that people talk to him about ideas for next year. (Please note that the call for papers follows. -Eds.)

V. Ed Hackett asked to speak about ways in which the SKAT section could shore up its connection with the National Science Foundation. Hackett passed out program announcements for the STS program at NSF and the membership discussed strategies about applying for grants.

VI. Committee Assignments for 1997-1998 were announced along with a call for help from any members wanting to serve on any of the committees:

Nominations Committee: Steve Hilgartner (Chair), Tom Gieryn, and Laurel Smith-Doerr.

Awards Committee: Ed Hackett (Chair), Pablo Boczkowski, and Elaine Draper.

Membership Committee: Monica Casper (Chair).

Publications Committee: Jennifer Croissant (Chair), Franz Foltz, Kelly Moore, and Thomas Schott.

VII. The meeting was ended when Peter Whalley formally took over as Chair of the Section. His first action was to thank Karin Knorr for all her hard work as Chair-Elect and Chair.

1998 SKAT Section Awards: CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

NOMINATIONS SOUGHT FOR ROBERT K. MERTON PROFESSIONAL AWARD

SKAT, the ASA section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology, invites nominations (including self-nominations) for the Robert K. Merton Professional Award. This award is given annually in recognition of scholarly achievement, represented by a book or body of work concerning science, knowledge and technology published during the preceding five years. The awardee, who should be a member of SKAT during the year in which the award is given, will be honored at the ASA annual convention in San Francisco in August 1998. The deadline for nominations is April 1, 1998.

For each nomination please send a brief letter identifying the work(s) to be considered, their publisher(s) (presses or journals), and any supporting materials that would help the committee understand the contribution (for example, published book reviews). Please send material to Edward J. Hackett, STS Program, Room 995, NSF, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230 [email: ehackett@nsf.gov].

NOMINATIONS SOUGHT FOR THE HACKER- MULLINS GRADUATE STUDENT AWARD

SKAT, the ASA section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology, invites nominations (including self-nominations) for the Hacker-Mullins Award. The \$200 award is given to a graduate student for a published article or unpublished paper concerning science, knowledge and technology that was completed during the preceding twelve months. Students are especially encouraged to nominate their own papers for this award. The award, which includes a cash prize, will be presented during the SKAT business meeting at the ASA annual convention in San Francisco in August 1998. The deadline for nominations is June 1, 1998.

For each nomination please send a copy of the work nominated to Edward J. Hackett, STS Program, Room 995, NSF, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230 [email: ehackett@nsf.gov].

1998 ASA-SKAT PROGRAM CALL FOR PAPERS

Please contact session organizers as soon as possible.
The deadline for paper submissions to organizers is
January 10, 1998.

Session 1. What's Next for Science Studies?

Organizer and Chair: Stephen C. Zehr
Dept of Sociology/Anthropology
Univ of Southern Indiana
Evansville, IN 47712-3596
(o) (812) 465-1203/(fax) (812) 465-7152
szehr@smtp.usi.edu

Session 2. Interactionist Approaches to Cultural Studies of Science, Technology and Medicine

Co-Organizers: Adele E. Clarke
Dept of Social and Behavioral Sciences
N631--Box 0612, UC--San Francisco
San Francisco, CA 94143-0612
(o) (415) 476-0694/(fax) (415) 476-6552
aclarke@itsa.ucsf.edu

Monica J. Casper
Stevenson 27-4, UC--Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA 95064
(o) (408) 459-3837
mjcasper@cats.ucsc.edu

The above session is co-sponsored by the Society for the
Study of Symbolic Interaction (SSSI).

Session 3. Material Culture

Organizer and Chair: Tom Gieryn
Dept. of Sociology, Ballantine 754
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405
(o) (812) 855-2950/(fax) (812) 855-0781
gieryn@indiana.edu

Session 4. Roundtable discussions (30 minutes at end reserved for SKAT Business Meeting)

Organizer: Steven Epstein
Dept of Sociology, UC--San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093-0533
(o) (619) 534-0489/(fax) (619) 534-4753
sepstein@ucsd.edu

In addition, SKAT will co-sponsor a session with the
Section on Sex and Gender: "Gender, Science and
Knowledge"

Organizer: Mary Frank Fox
School of History of Technology and Society
Georgia Inst of Technology
Atlanta, GA 30332-0345
(o) (404) 894-1818/(fax) (404) 894-0535
mf27@prism.gatech.edu

SKAT Officers and Committees

Chair

Peter Whalley, Loyola University, Chicago
Pwhalle@luc.edu

Chair-elect/Program Chair

Tom Gieryn, Indiana University,
gieryn@indiana.edu

Secretary/Treasurer

Anne E. Figert, afigert@luc.edu

Council

Edward J. Hackett, ehackett@nsf.gov
Steven Epstein, sepstein@helix.ucsd.edu
Kelly Moore, km104@columbia.edu
Thomas Schott, tschott+@pitt.edu
Elaine Draper (310) 392-2116
Steve Hilgartner, shh6@cornell.edu

Immediate Past Chair

Karin Knorr-Cetina,
KNORR@soz011.soziologie.uni-bielefeld.de

Student Representative:

Laurel Smith-Doerr, ldoerr@U.Arizona.EDU

Committees

Membership

Monica Casper, mjcasper@cats.ucsc.edu

Publications

Jen Croissant, Franz Foltz, Kelly Moore, Thomas Schott

Awards

Edward J. Hackett, Pablo Boczkowski, Elaine Draper

Nominations

Steve Hilgartner, Tom Gieryn, Laurel Smith-Doerr

BOOK NOTES

Kelly Moore, Barnard College

Authority is a central concept in sociology, especially in the sociology of science, technology, and knowledge. Who does, should, and is perceived to have the ability to act on behalf of nature or material things, to shape them for specific ends, and to direct what how and how we know? In other words, how and why is authority acquired and lost? Several new books by sociologists, philosophers, and historians address different dimensions of authority in relation to science and knowledge. One hot topic--judging from recently published books--is the issue of responsibility and its relationship to authority. To have power is not only to have the right and/or means to control something or person, but also to carry the burden of any harmful effects that result under a regime of authority. Burdens of responsibility, of course, are not carried as eagerly as those of authority; one relatively common way of dealing with the problem of responsibility in the face of blame is to deny it, or to assert post hoc changes the terms of one's authority.

Raphael Sassower's *Technoscientific Angst: Ethics and Responsibility* seeks to explain, from a philosophical point of view, who is or is not responsible for technoscientific products. Sassower remains closely tied to the realm of the logical and theoretical, rather than to the empirical conditions that promote the acceptance of responsibility by scientists, sponsors, users, or other groups. His work though, poses crucial questions and fascinating answers for sociologists about the ethical and political challenges posed by new (and old) technologies.

In *Cultural Conceptions: On Reproductive Technologies and the Remaking of Life*, Valerie Hartouni (University of Minnesota Press, 1997) examines the popular meanings of in vitro fertilization, surrogate motherhood, and other ways of making living human beings from machines, sperm, and eggs. Although the issue of responsibility for the development and results of increased intervention in the birth process is not the central theme of her book, the issues that she raises ask us to consider in more detail the relative importance of parents, physicians, researchers, and our political system more generally, for the benefits and the mistakes, that result from new reproductive technologies.

Dr. Strangelove's America: Society and Culture in the Atomic Age (University of California Press, 1997) by Margot A. Henrikson begins where Paul Boyer's *By the Bomb's Early Light* left off. She argues that the atomic bomb figured prominently in the cultural rebellion of the 1960s. Using popular cultural images from film, television, and literature, she reveals a wide range of confusion, anger, and fear about the bomb. Henrikson focuses considerable attention on a subject that is still timely: who is responsible for technologies that seem to just appear, or to be the result of some logical or illogical technological growth? The scientists who made it? Politicians? Can we do anything to change the rapid growth of new technologies? Or are the negative aspects of new technologies simply something people believe we have to live with in an age where technologies can be both life taking and live giving? Clearly different groups of people made different attributions; her book gives a rich picture of the diversity of these opinions.

Most sociological work on the intersection of technoscientific products and specific social groups (women, people with AIDS, those living near toxic waste sites) use sociological theory to explain how people "make sense" of their experiences with these products. Few books--with the notable exception of Steven Epstein's *superb Impure Science: AIDS Activism and the Politics of Knowledge* (University of California Press, 1996)--reveal how non-experts appropriate intellectual theories and methods for their own use. In *Ecofeminist Natures: Race, Gender, Feminist Theory, and Political Actors*, ed. by Noel Sturgeon (Routledge, 1997), the authors of individual essays write compelling and interesting analyses of how different groups of women have appropriated the language of feminism to identify what nature is, who is responsible for damage to it, and how it can be repaired.

Though I am reviewing it for another journal, Steven C. Ward's *Reconfiguring Truth, Postmodernism, Science Studies, and the Search for a New Model of Knowledge* deserves mention here, because it provides a clear and succinct analysis of several important versions of Postmodernism and their relevance to the sociology of science and science studies. This section is must-read for those interested in Postmodernism and its relationships to theories of knowledge. In Part II, Ward links the sociology of Emile Durkheim to various contemporary theories of knowledge. In the third and final section (and here is how his book is related to the theme of this essay) Ward argues that actor-network theory promises the best hope for a theory of knowledge, because it gives equal authority to both what has been known as the natural/material and the human/social worlds.

Authority is related in part to the ability to have only few and/or homogeneous people involved in making truth-claims. The more diverse a group, the more likely it is that there will be differences of interpretation, and hence, threats to authority. For that reason, two new books on social stratification in science will be of interest to sociologists: *Talking About Leaving: Why Undergraduates Leave the Sciences* by Elaine Seymour and Nancy M. Hewitt (Westview Press, 1996), and *Lost Talent: Women in the Sciences*, by Sandra L. Hanson (Temple University Press, 1996.) Both books focus on the broad process by which young children—who appear to be equally engaged in investigating the world around them—become differentially represented in high school science and math courses, undergraduate science majors, and in the science labor force. Hanson's attention is on the differential importance of attitudes, aptitude, and family/background variables and their relationship to leaving the sciences, Seymour and Hewitt focus more on how the highly competitive "weed em out" culture of undergraduate science education discourages already under-confident, but equally talented women and minorities.

Next time: A preview of forthcoming books, and a debate over on-line publishing. (If you have a forthcoming book you would like to have publicized here, please contact me at km104@columbia.edu)

CALLS FOR PAPERS/CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Current Perspectives in Social Theory invites submissions for its 1999 volume. *Current Perspectives in Social Theory* is an annual journal dedicated to publishing articles across the spectrum of perspectives within social theory, conceived of in a broad and interdisciplinary sense. To submit a manuscript, send five copies and a one-page abstract to: Jennifer M. Lehmann, Editor, *Current Perspectives in Social Theory*, Department of Sociology, 741 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0324. The deadline for submissions is April 1, 1998. Any manuscript received after April 1 will not be considered for the 1999 volume.

Call for papers: Second International Conference:
***PROBLEMS IN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF
RECENT SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND
MEDICINE.***

Roskilde University (Denmark), August 19-23, 1998

The history of recent science, technology and medicine (STM) is a rapidly expanding and highly cross-disciplinary area that engages scholars in fields such as history of science, technology and medicine, philosophy of science, sociology of STM, and social studies of scientific knowledge (SSK). The area also attracts a growing number of science journalists, and has the attention of practicing scientists. The first international conference devoted to problems in the historiography of recent STM was organized in Gothenburg, Sweden in 1994 (see *The Historiography of Contemporary Science and Technology*, T. Soderqvist, ed., Amsterdam: Harwood, 1997). In the interim a number of new and important works in the history of recent STM have appeared, and new (sometimes-fierce) discussions have taken place. The aim of this three-day second international conference is to address problems such as:

How do different theoretical perspectives (sociological, philosophical, biographical, ethnographic, historical, economic, etc.) contribute to the historiography of STM? How do the new information and communication technologies affect the research and writing of the history of STM? How does the growing complexity of recent technoscience place demands on our historiographical tools? And, conversely, how can we engage scientists, engineers and medics to participate positively in writing the history of recent and contemporary STM, given the increasing complexity of the historiographical tools we use? Given the tremendous amount of recent archival information (paper and electronic), how can one secure what is historically relevant and make it available to

historians? What issues arise from the differences in perspective of all those with interests in the history of recent and contemporary STM (scientists, historians, sociologists, journalists, policy-analysts, policy-makers, the public), and how can we deal with them? Do the similarities between recent science, technology and biomedicine warrant a unified approach signalled by the term 'technoscience'? What can (and should) science journalism and the development of oral history contribute to the history of recent STM? What consequences do historical studies of contemporary and recent STM have for researchers' practice and for the public perception of science, technology and biomedicine? Can the study of recent history of STM be used to give qualified predictions for future scientific and technological developments?

This being a working conference, the number of participants is limited to around 35. There will be time for 15-20 paper presentations; other participants are supposed to act as commentators, panelists, etc. Proposals for papers will be reviewed by the Steering Committee in co-operation with an International Advisory Program Panel (see below). All applicants are requested to send in a 200 word abstract. Abstracts should be sent to Thomas Soderqvist, Division of Philosophy and Theory of Science, Department of Communication, Roskilde University, P.O.Box 260, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark (or by e-mail: thomass@ruc.dk) so that they arrive before 1 December 1997. Selected participants will be notified by 1 February 1998. Draft manuscripts for precirculation among the participants are due on 1 June, 1998. A few stipends for travel and accommodation are available for those who cannot obtain other funds.

Steering Committee:

Finn Aaserud, Niels Bohr Archive, Copenhagen
Lene Koch, Institute of Public Health, Copenhagen University
Helge Kragh, History of Science Department, Aarhus University
Thomas Soderqvist, Division of Philosophy and Theory of Science, Roskilde University

International Advisory Program Panel:

Jeff Hughes, Centre for Science, Technology and Medicine, Manchester University
Horace F. Judson, Center for the History of Recent Science, George Washington U., Washington, D.C.
Timothy Lenoir, Program in History and Philosophy of Science, Stanford University
Hans-Jorg Rheinberger, Max-Planck-Institut fur Wissenschaftsgeschichte, Berlin

EMPLOYMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Program Director for Science and Technology Studies, U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF). The National Science Foundation is seeking applicants for appointment as Program Director for the Science and Technology Studies (STS) program, to begin preferably in August 1998. The position is a rotational one, carrying an initial one-year appointment, normally renewable for up to two years or more.

The Program Director for Science and Technology Studies represents STS to colleagues in the NSF and other Federal science agencies and to the Administration. He or she is responsible for all aspects of program administration and development in this substantive field that encompasses history, philosophy, and social science studies of science, engineering and technology. The Program Director administers the review of research proposals submitted to NSF in this field and is responsible for recommending and documenting actions on the proposals reviewed, for dealing with administrative matters relating to active NSF grants, and for maintaining regular contact with the relevant research communities and providing advice and consultation to persons requesting them.

Applicants must have a Ph.D. in a relevant discipline, and must be active in research in some area covered by the program. While the Foundation is interested in individuals with research interests in the environment and global change or innovation and society, these are not essential. Six or more years of research experience beyond the Ph.D. is desirable for appointment as Program Director. Salary is negotiable, and is comparable with academic salaries at major US institutions.

The National Science Foundation is located in Arlington, Virginia, immediately across the Potomac River from Washington, DC. The metropolitan Washington area, besides being the seat of the U.S. Government, is noted as a cultural center and as a growing center of high-tech industry. A wide variety of types of housing are available within close proximity to the NSF offices.

Please direct inquiries and expressions of interest to Mr. William P. Butz, Director of the Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research, phone: (703) 306-1760; e-mail: wbutz@nsf.gov; or Dr. Edward J. Hackett, Program Director, Science and Technology Studies, phone: (703) 306-1742, e-mail:

ehackett@nsf.gov; or Dr. Rachele D. Hollander, coordinator of the cluster housing the STS program, phone: (703) 306-1743, or e-mail: rholland@nsf.gov. All are located in Suite 995, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230, fax: (703) 306-0485.

Qualified persons who are women, ethnic/racial minorities, and persons with disabilities are strongly encouraged to apply. The National Science Foundation is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to employing highly qualified staff that reflects the diversity of our nation.

BIOLOGY AND SOCIETY: Arizona State University, Main Campus. The Department of Biology invites applications for a tenure-track faculty position at the Assistant Professor level. The successful candidate will participate in our new Biology and Society program and must have a strong record of professional experiences, interests, and abilities that, while based in the biological sciences, are broadly interdisciplinary and integrate perspectives from both life sciences and either social sciences or history/philosophy/ethics of biology. The position begins August 15, 1998 and requires the establishment of a productive research program at ASU, and participation in the department's teaching programs. PhD required at time of appointment.

The Biology and Society program is based in the Department of Biology and supports faculty and students interested in interdisciplinary study of the interactions between human society, the living world, and life sciences, especially as these interactions occur in the biomedical, evolutionary, and ecological sciences. The program's offerings and requirements are coordinated with relevant departments and centers at ASU.

Please submit: a curriculum vitae; selected reprints; a statement of teaching experience, interests, and philosophy; statement of research accomplishments and future plans; and three letters of recommendation to: Chair, Biology and Society Search Committee, Department of Biology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-1501; fax (602-965-2519); email (biology@asu.edu). References letters must be sent directly to the committee chair by mail, email, or fax.

(Continued on next page)

Applications from two individuals wishing to share this appointment will be considered. Application deadline is 1 November 1997, with applications reviewed weekly thereafter until the position is filled. Arizona State University is an AA/EO Employer.

Stanford University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure-line faculty position in social & cultural studies of science and technology. We are seeking scholars at the non-tenured Assistant Professor or non-tenured Associate level. Candidates must have the PhD in hand by Sept. 1, 1998. Ethnographic research must be a strong component of the candidate's work. We strongly encourage applications from women and minorities. The deadline is December 1, 1997. Send vita, letter describing qualifications and interest, 1 example of written work, and names/addresses of 3 references to: Chair, Sociocultural Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, SU, Stanford, CA 94305-2145.

UC Davis announces the opening of a position for a tenure-track assistant professor, beginning Fall 1998. Duties include research, graduate and undergraduate supervision, committee service, and a teach load of four

quarter courses per year. Appointment is in the Department of Anthropology, Economics, or Sociology. Research, teaching, and service divided equally between one of these core departments and the History & Philosophy of Science Program. HPS offers an undergraduate minor, coordinates HPS graduate training within the Departments of History and Philosophy, and with science studies students in other departments, and has proposed a new major in Science, Technology, and Medicine Studies. The appointee must have Ph.D. and provide evidence of strength in research and teaching. Minority and women candidates are especially encouraged to apply. EO/AAE. Application deadline: December 1, 1997. Send CV, three letters of reference and a sample of written work to Professor James Griesemer, Chair, Search Committee, History & Philosophy of Science Program, University of California, Davis, CA 95616-8673. Phone: 916-752-1068, Fax: 916-752-1068. Internet: <http://hpslab.ucdavis.edu>, jrgriesemer@ucdavis.edu. Lesley Burns, Office Manager: TEL and TDD 916-752-1291, email labyrns@ucdavis.edu.

The ASA (<http://www.asanet.org>) has the Employment Bulletin on-line, as well as annotated links to other employment listings and job-search aids.

Newsletter: Please send announcements and news to either of the editors. You may contribute electronically (Please do not encode files), by regular post, or fax. For the spring edition, materials should be submitted by February 15, 1998, and for the summer edition, by May 15.

Jennifer L. Croissant
CSTS/MSE, Bldg. 12
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721
phone: 520-626-7110/520-621-6070
fax: 520-621-8059
jlc@u.arizona.edu
<http://www.u.arizona.edu/~jlc>

Franz A. Foltz
125 Willard Bldg.
Penn State University
University Park, PA 16802
phone: 814-865-3042/9951
fax: 814-865-3047
fx2@psu.edu